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The Dow Chemical Company
Midland, MI 48674
USA

2020 Dow Center, D-222

April 18, 2013

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION 40 CFR 2.201-2.215

VIA FEDERAL EXPRESS



Document Processing Center (7407M)
(Attn: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator)
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1201 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-3302



Generic Name: triaryl carbamate derivative

Dear Sir/Madam:

The following information is being submitted by The Dow Chemical Company (Dow) pursuant to current guidance issued by EPA indicating EPA's interpretation of Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act. Dow has made no determination as to whether a significant risk of injury to health or the environment is actually presented by the findings.

Three female DuCrI/Fisher 344 rats per dose group were fed diets regimens of the test substance at 0 ppm daily for 21 days, 5000 ppm daily for 8 days, 2500 ppm and 1000 ppm daily for 14 days.

Animals in the 5000 ppm group were euthanized on test day (TD) 9 for humane reasons due to decreased feed consumption from TD 7-9 with a concomitant decrease in body weight gain and/or body weight loss. Prior to necropsy, treatment-related observations in one animal given 5000 ppm consisted of decreased feces and clear periocular soiling. Similarly, one animal given 2500 ppm was euthanized on TD 12 due to decreased feed consumption, body weight loss from TD 10 - 12, and observations that included decreased feces, dehydration, crouched posture and decreased activity.

Treatment-related clinical observations noted in the remaining animals in the 2500 ppm group were decreased activity, and/or partially closed eyelids and decreased feces. Feed consumption in the 2500 ppm group (TD 1-7) was 5.5 to 15.0% lower compared to controls, which continued to decrease during the second week of exposure, and was 42.5% lower than controls at study termination (TD 15). There were treatment-related decreases in final body weights and body weight gains of animals in the 2500 ppm group which were 6.0 and 45.6% lower than controls, respectively.

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. Treatment-related gross pathological observations consisted of increased adrenal size for animals given 1000 or 2500 ppm of the test substance.

Questions may be addressed to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Beth Lohrke Stieve". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed contact information.

Beth Lohrke-Stieve
PH: 989-638-1472
FAX: 989-638-9933
E-MAIL: blstieve@dow.com

Attachment

Attachment I

Substantiation Questions

1. *Is your company asserting this confidential business information (CBI) claim on its own behalf?*

We are submitting this claim on behalf of ourselves.

2. *For what period do you assert your claim(s) of confidentiality?*

Confidentiality of the specific chemical identity should be maintained indefinitely. It is impossible to estimate the time span over which the specific chemical technology might be utilized. Knowledge of the chemical identity with the link to the company could enable competitors to identify the type of chemistry manufactured by The Dow Chemical Company.

3. *Has the chemical substance information that you are claiming as confidential been disclosed to any other government agency, or to this Agency at any other time? Identify the Agency to which the information was disclosed and provide the date and circumstances of the same. Was the disclosure accompanied by a claim of confidentiality? If yes, attach a copy of said document reflecting the confidentiality agreement.*

The chemical identity of the product has not been disclosed to the EPA.

4. *Briefly describe any physical or procedural restrictions within your company relating to the use and storage of the information you are claiming CBI.*

Information on the chemical identity and other data for this substance are held "COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL" which means it may not be disclosed outside the company without a Confidential Disclosure Agreement. Documents so classified are clearly stamped, may not be reproduced without permission, and are filed in security-locked cabinets.

5. *If anyone outside your company has access to any information claimed CBI, are they restricted by confidentiality agreement(s)? If so, explain the content of the agreement(s).*

The chemical identity of this substance has not been disclosed outside of The Dow Chemical Company except to a limited number of companies bound by confidentiality agreements that cover our information being claimed CBI.

6. *Does the information claimed as confidential appear or is it referred in any of the following:*
 - (a) *advertising or promotional material for the chemical substance or the resulting product;*
 - (b) *material safety data sheets or other similar materials (such as technical data sheets) for the substance or resulting product(include copies of this information as it appears when accompanying the substance and/or product at the time of transfer or sale);*
 - (c) *Professional or trade publications; or*
 - (d) *Any other media or publications available to the public or to your competitors.*

The chemical identity of the subject material has not been disclosed in any of the documents listed in the question.

7. Has EPA, another federal agency, or court made any confidentiality determination regarding information associated with this substance? If so, please provide copies of such determinations.

No. To the best of our knowledge, the EPA, another federal agency, or court has not made any confidentiality determination regarding this substance.

8. Describe the substantial harmful effects that would result to your competitive position if the CBI information is made available to the public. In your answer, explain the casual relationship between disclosure and any resulting substantial harmful effects. Consider in your answer such constraints as capital and marketing cost, specialized technical expertise, or unusual processes and your competitors' access to your customers. Address each piece of information claimed as CBI separately.

We do assert that disclosure of the chemical identity would be likely to result in substantial harm to our competitive position. The exact chemical identity is trade secret known only to certain persons within The Dow Chemical Company or those bound by a confidentiality agreement. Public disclosure of the composition would enable competitors to avoid research and development costs.

9. Has this substance been patented in the U.S. or elsewhere? Is a patent for the substance currently pending?

The chemical substance has been patented but no licenses to others to practice the claims have been issued. The specific chemical identity of the substance should be kept confidential because the patent describes a range of reactants and products and without identifying any specific compound as the one of interest.

10. Is this substance/product commercially available and if so, for how long has it been available on the commercial market?

- (a) If on the commercial market, are you competitors aware that the substance is commercially available in the U.S.?
- (b) If not already commercially available, describe what stage of research and development (R&D) the substance is in, and estimate how soon a market will be established.
- (c) What is the substance used for and what type of product does it appear in?

11. Describe whether a competitor could employ reverse engineering to identically create the substance.

Reverse engineering is a term more relevant to biological substances (genes). Knowledge of the chemical identity of the substance, however, would allow a competitor to synthetically create the identical substance.

12. Do you assert that disclosure of this information you are claiming CBI would reveal:
- (a) confidential processes used in manufacturing the substance
 - (b) if a mixture, the actual portions of the substance in the mixture; or
 - (c) information unrelated to the effects of the substance on human health or the environment?

(c): Disclosure of this information we are claiming CBI would reveal information unrelated to the effects of the substance on human health or the environment.

13. Provide the Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number for the product, if known. Is your company applying for a CAS number now or in the future? If you have applied for a CAS number, include a copy of the contract with CAS.

14. Is the substance or any information claimed CBI the subject of FIFRA regulation or reporting? If so, explain.

The substance claimed confidential is not subject to FIFRA regulation.